Washington Office YOUR

PIMPLES

The John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute of New York has opened an office 11th and F Streets N. W. for the Thorough, Scientific Treatment and Cure of Skin and Scalp Diseases and Facial Blemishes. If you have a Mark or Blemish or Disease on, in or under your Skin

in the world

is at your

service.

FRECKLES MOLES WARTS SUPERFLUOUS DANDRUFF FALLING HAIR WRINKLES ECZEMA BIRTH MARKS TATTOO MARKS OVER THREE THOUSAND DISEASES IMPERFECTIONS OF THE the experience TREATED of the greatest Dermatologist

Consultation Free. JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I., Shaw & Berry Building, 11th and F Sts. N.W.

For thirty years Dermatologist Woodbury has acroted his entire efforts to the study and treatment of the peculiar allments of the human skin, Assoclated with him are some of the cleverest surgeons and doctors. Every facility that money can buy and skill devise is at their service. Each devotes his entire time and talent to one branch. They naturally become exceedingly skillful, and the world-wide reputation of the Woodbury Institute is evidence of the satisfactory results in all cases hat come under their care.-New York Herald. Union the ball of the ball of

> PETER GROGAN. Credit for all Washington.

Furniture and Carpet Prices Reduced

These are harvest days for housekeepers, and they are quick to take advantage of such crippled prices as these. Unusually liberal credit terms. Carpets made, laid and lined free of extra cost.

80c. Brussels Carpet...59c. yd. 80c. Tapestry Carpet. . 69c. yd. \$1 Tapestry Carpet....79c. yd. \$1 Best Tapestry Carpet,

\$1.10 Velvet Carpet . . 871/2c. yd. \$1.30 Velvet Carpet.\$1.121/2 yd.

Parlor Suites.

One 3-plece Mahogany Frame Parlor Suite. Reduced from \$15 \$11.25

One 5-plece Green Velour \$70.00 \$ One 5-piece Spring-edge Damask Suite; mahogany frame. Reduced to \$32.50

Hall Racks Reduced.

1 \$45 Oak Rack now...\$36.98 🟅 1 \$35 Oak Rack now...\$29.98 3 Also four extra good value at \$14, \$29, \$22.50 and \$24.00.

Couches Cut.

1 Couch, was \$14, now. .\$11.50 \$\frac{3}{2}\$
1 Couch, was \$13, now. .\$9.98 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ I Couch, was \$10, now. \$8.98 I Couch, was \$22.50,now.\$17.50 I Couch, was \$10, now. \$7.75 I Couch, was \$18, now. \$13.75

Lamps and Globes.

1 \$10 Lamp and Globe. .\$4.98 1 \$9 Lamp and Globe. \$6.75 1 \$10 Lamp and Globe. .\$7.50 }

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street N.W.,

Ashburn Farm Dairy,



Hairdressing, Shampooing, &c. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty. Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair. Natural color, \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S,

STOMACH

Is The Cause Of Your Debilitated Condition.

When Out of Order Everything Seems Wrong.

We have heard it said that 90% of all ills may be traced directly to the stomach. We believe this statement.

We know from personal experience that there are many cases of debility, there are many people who are particularly susceptible to disease, there are hundreds who have even contracted consumption simply because that greatest of all vital organs, the stomach, has not performed its importent duty. Be on the safe side and see that the action of

the digestive functions is healthy. You cannot expect to maintain your normal weight, you need not hope to be well and strong, and it is easy to get run down, when the food which is ntended to give you strength and health,

and replace waste tissue, is not properly digested. Let us tell you what Vinol will do for the stomach. It will enable that organ to obtain from the food which is eaten all the nourishment contained You can see that when this has been done the

rest of the body will look after itself. Mrs. C. F. Lewis, 94 Pool street, Biddeford, Maine, says:
"I had severe distress in my stomach, was dizzy

and suffered from numb feeling. Several doctors whom I consulted told me that I had heart trouble and that my kidneys were out of order. After coming to this city, I employed a doctor three morths, but he did me no good. I was finally onfined to my bed, when my daughter bought me bottle of Vinol. After taking three bottles of it I am now able to be about the house and attend to my household duties. My stomach is better and since the first bottle I have had no dizzy

It is because we know Vinol will do all we claim for it and is a bona fide remedy, that we are always glad to guarantee its action and hold ourselves in readiness to refund the price of it to anyone not absolutely satisfied with its action.

HENRY EVANS, Druggist, 922 and 924 F St. N.W.

CENSURES NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Decision of State Board Regarding The New York state board of railroad commissioners yesterday handed down its decision regarding the recent disaster in the New York Central railroad tunnel in New York city. The decision censures the company for allowing an inexperienced engineer to run a train through the tunnel, and recommends that at some time in the future the roof be taken off the tunnel, using bridges at intersecting streets. However, in this connection, it says that such a change would be intolerable unless electric-

trains, and recommends legislation to al-low such a change.

The commission finds that the company gressive in failing to take measures to increase its terminal facilities," and that it has also been negligent in "failing to examine more closely into the qualifications

of new engineers. Recommendations for the improvement of the system of signals are made, and the commission approves the proposed under-ground loop for suburban traffic. It declares that the number of trains run through the tunnel is necessary, because of the demands of traffle, and says that "the time is not many years distant when, even with the contemplated improvements in operation, the increasing traffic of the great city and of this triple railroad termi-nus will require enlarged and better facili-

ing fact that in 1901 there were 177,450 trains moved through the tunnel, an average of over 486 per day. Therefore, the commission says, the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel, at Baltimore, and the Liverpool tun-nel, under the River Mersey, bear no comparison to the New York Central tunnel in

TO MINIMIZE GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Spanish War Controversy.

A dispatch from Berlin yesterday says: The foreign office was informed today that the Associated Press had issued for publication the text of the replies of all the European courts except that of Germany to 1 \$37.50 Oak Rack now.\$31.45 propean courts except that of Germany to the request of Spain for concerted action by 1 \$22 Hall Rack now....\$20.00 the powers sent out March 25, 1898, from 1 \$17 Hall Rack now...\$13.98 Madrid. The correspondent here asked for quest. The foreign office said that the anorally by the German ambassador at could not take the initiative and must await the action of the other powers. Subsequent events made a further answer unnecessary.

The foreign office called attention to cablegrams from Washington saying that the British embassy there admits making a second proposal April 14, 1898, but with no evil intentions against the United States. The foreign office added:

We fully recognize the fact that England had no evil intentions against the United 1 \$10 Lamp and Globe. \$4.98
1 \$8 Lamp and Globe. \$5.75
1 \$10 Lamp and Globe. \$7.98
1 \$12 Lamp and Globe. \$8.98
1 \$12 Lamp and Globe. \$1.20
1 \$13 Lamp and Globe. \$1.20
1 \$14 Lamp and Globe. \$1.20
1 \$15 Lamp and Globe. \$1.20
1 \$ imputing to us intentions we never had."

The Berliner Tageblatt comments upon the admission of the British embassy at Washington in the following terms:

"Considering this singular attitude of England, it makes a rather curious impression that the question of neutrality during the Spanish-American war would have been unearthed precisely by England with the most evident purpose of causing the United States to entertain suspicions of Germany's policy and to introduce an inharmonious tone into the visit of Prince Henry. "Hitherto the German government has been able to prove most unequivocally that

it maintained a thoroughly loyal neutrality and participated in no efforts at intervention, a thing which England no longer can

say of itself." DEATH OF MARIA HALPIN.

She Figured Conspicuously in Presidential Campaign of 1884. Mrs. Wallace Hunt, who figured conspicuously in the presidential campaign of 1884 under the name of Maria Halpin, is dead at New Rochelle, N. Y. She was married three times—first to Frederick Halpin, then to Albert Secor and lastly to Wallace Hunt. She had lived in New Rochelle for several

> For its goodness and healthfulness, drink

now and tastes as good too

Little Hope of Admitting Any of the Territories.

THE MONEY QUESTION INVOLVED

Candidates for Statehood Fighting Each Other.

THEIR FRIENDS HOPELESS

Advocates of statehood for the territories have practically given up all hope of favorable action from Congress at this session. Few of them expect a favorable report from the committee which has been holding hearings for a month past. It might be possible to secure favorable action from the House if there was any hope of the Senate yielding to the demand of the western people, but the Senate, as it now stands, is unalterably opposed to increasing the membership from the smaller western states, with their leanings toward the democratic party.

Territories Fighting Each Other. appeared before Congress united and enthusiastic for single statehood for both territories it would have been difficult for Congress to have ignored the appeal. There would have been no really good reason for turning down the application for admission made by 1,000,000 people of a stable and weathy community. Indian territory and Oklahoma, however, are fighting each

other. Indian territory fears its absorption by Oklahoma, and the Indian element in Indian territory also realizes that if it country was governed by a vote of the people the 300,000 whites would concede little authority to the 75,000 Indians who now really control the situation. This war between the people of two sections of practically one territory is sufficient excuse to prevent serious consideration of the claims for statehood for a community which would at once send two senators and five members of the House to Washington as its delegation in the national councils. Arizona is democratic, as also is New Mexico. Neither of these territories possesses one-tenth of the claims to considera-tion possessed by Oklahoma, and while the people of those territories are making a brave and strenuous fight for statehood, they have absolutely no show of securing any such privilege. Another phase of the question which has been taken into consideration, especially in the Senate, in regard to Oklahoma is the shifting character of the majority vote in that section of the Inited States. Should industrial depression come ance more to the west, or should the silver issue again assume an imporant position in national policies. Oklahoma would follow the trend so noticeable through that entire belt. Nebraska, Kan-sas and Oklahoma are settled by practical-ly the same class of people, and their political tendencies are agrarian, or, as is more commonly called, populistic. It will be a long time and conditions will have to change materially before the Senate will agree to increase its membership from ter-

ritory of this political character.

The admission of Montana, Utah, Idaho and the Dakotas has served the purpose of bringing about an ultra-conservative attitude toward the admission of any more states, and while Oklahoma can show greater reason for consideration than any territory which has yet been made a state, it will probably be several years before even that community receives the privileges of a commonwealth.

ity is substituted as the motive power for minds of many of the eastern members the need of continued caution to prevent a reagitation of the money question. Speaker Henderson started out to secure sufficient support for the Hill measure to insure its passage without serious delay. To his sur-prise, however, he ran into the most vig-orous opposition from republican members who, while supporting the gold standard, were not prepared to offend many of their constituents by pushing the gold standard idea to what they were afraid would be called an extreme. There is no desire in Congress to raise the silver question again, and it is feared that a prolonged discussion of the Hill currency bill would precipitate a financial debate almost, if not quite, as

virulent as in times gone by.

The Hill currency bill proposes to retire all of the silver dollars now in circulation by exchanging them for gold on demand at the treasury in sums of five dollars and over, all silver thus retired being used for making subsidiary coin, of which the supply is now scanty. The opponents of this measure say that this bill would create an endless chain, through the medium of which all of the silver would be retired from circulation, the amount in the countries. from circulation, the amount in the country correspondingly reduced in volume and the west be deprived of the benefits now due to the purchases of silver bullion by the United States government. In fact, they advance the opinion that it would effectually put an end to the use of silver as money by the people of the United States, to the detriment of the circulating states, to the detriment of the effectivity medium and the product of the western silver mines. Opposition to this Hill measure is not confined to the west, for Grow, Pa., and a number of other places are equally emphatic in their advice to Speaker Henderson not to raise the issue. committee on colnage, weights and meas-ures made a divided report, the minority report being signed by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado. Of course, the united opposition of the democrats could be depended upon, and if they were reinforced by a large number of republicans, as is probable at this time the fight would be prolonged and bitter, consuming much time and possibly ending in defeat for the steering committee.

The Politics in the Matter. While this matter is rather remotely con nected with the question of statehood for the territories, it is an illustration of one of the strongest influences against admitting new states. There is no certainty as to what the political complexion of the three new states proposed would be, ex-cept that the probabilities are they would be democratic, and the republican majority in both House and Senate is not anxious at this time to add to the possible strength of the opposition party. Serious consideration is already being given to the elections of 1902, and some of the republican members profess to be uneasy as to the future complexion of the House. The democrats may have to make such enormous gains however, that this possibility is not regarded seriously by a majority, though no steps will be taken by the admission of emocratic states to make it any easie

There is an element of great injustice which is recognized in keeping Oklahoma out, and if the people of that territory should harmonize with the people of Indian territory it would be extremely diffi cult to find any justification for what might rightly be called an act of oppression to nearly a millon American citizens.

BOER COMMANDO SURPRISED.

Details of the Capture of 131 Burgher by Major Leader's Force. LONDON, February 8.-A corresponden of the Times, wiring from Pretoria, says

that Major Leader's success on Wednesday night is a further illustration of the necessity of keeping up the strength of the Brit-Major Leader went to the neighborhood

of Klerksdorp in order to attack De la Rey. A Boer picket was surprised on the way, and from a prisoner it was learned that De la Rey had gone away, but that Sarel Alberts, with the Krugersdorp commando,

SENATE , COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON

Secretary Seward Offered \$7,500,000 foroTheme Which Was Declined-Concessions to Be Protected.

up there for two years, and ultimately failed of ratification.

Of Strategic Importance,

Continuing the report says: acquisition by the United States is of

Explaining the provision in the treaty for continuing the persions to retired local functionaries it is stated that the total amount required annually for this purpose

will not exceed \$2,000. To Protect Concessions. sions of the Danish government to the St. Thomas Floating Dock Company, the West the St. Croix Sugar Company, mentioned in the treaty as the Fallessukkerkogerier. With reference to the floating dock company it is stated that the effect of the treaty provision is to secure the company in the enjoyment of its franchise until 1918, and it is further explained that in the enjoyment of its franchise until 1918, and it is further explained that "the company is not subsidized by the Danish or the insular freasury, but that services are rendered by the company to the government and paid for according to the approved schedule." The explanation is added that the Department of State is advised by the Navy Department that the floating dock is equipped to perform all required services. is equipped to perform all required services and that the use of its facilities will be of

practical advantage to the navy.

With reference to the telegraph company it is stated that this is an English corporation and that the obligation to it is in The Money Question Involved.

The recently developed opposition to the Hill currency bill has emphasized in the missing the first the onsignt of the first the first the onsignt of the first the first the onsignt of the first t cessions in Porto Rico and Cuba during the

The Sugar Company. Explanation is made of the relationship of Denmark to the sugar company, to the effect that Denmark originally made a loan of 1,414,784 crowns at a stipulated interest to this company. The interest not having been paid, after twenty years the Danish government took possession of the property and assumed all obligations growing out of this relationship. The object of the closing provision of article 1 of the treaty is to discharge the insular treasury and the government of the United States from all liability by reason of the non-payment of the guaranteed interest. It is understood to be the purpose of the Danish govern-ment to put itself in position to wind up the affairs of this company as soon as possible. An explicit assurance is given that "no responsibility or obligation of any kind rests on the government of the United States or on the insular treasury in con-

Temporary Employes May Be Put in

the Classified Service. Before passing the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill yesterday afternoon, the House, in committee of the whole, inserted an amendment which authorizes the President to place in the classified service the clerks appointed in the different departments as temporary employes during the war with Spain. It was stated that this order would affect about 1,250 clerks. The amendment was originally offered by Mr. Littauer of New York. and gave the President discretion to classify only such of these clerks as he should see fit. Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin presented a substitute, which was adopted, making it mandatory on the President to to be done during the fiscal year 1963. Mr. Hill (Conn.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring the controller of all persons employed by the controller, ury or out of the proceeds of failed banks. Mr. Hemenway (Ind.) said that the purpose of the amendment was to secure information to correct an existing abuse.

Provisions of the Bill Introduced by Representative Wood. Mining organizations in the west are manifesting much interest in a bill introduced by Representative Wood of California, creating a department of mining under a cabinet officer. Large gatherings of the mining interests, held at Cripple Creek, Col., and Boise City, Idaho, have urged the adoption of the measure. The California Mining Association also is inter-ested and the mine workers are expected to speak through their organization, the United Mine Workers. The members of the California delegation and those of other mining states are seconding the efforts of Mr. Wood, who expects to have the House committee on mines and mining take up the question at an early day.

Placed on Him. overed with a new suit of skin. Upon his chest, abdomen, back and sides

219 square inches of new skin have been grafted, while over 100 square inches more have been used in a vain attempt to implant them upon his small body.

His father, the Rev. William K. Weaver, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, and his four brothers have suffered their arms and legs to be stripped of long ribbons of skin to form the new covering for the little fellow's body, and new they have the autisfaction of being told by the physician, Dr. A. E. Dennison, that their sacrifice has borne fruit and that the new coat of skin which they have furnished the child will enable him to live.

The child's entire body and limbs were seared in a fire last September. grafted, while over 100 square inches more

Some Impressions of the Neighboring Capital City.

TRANSFORMATION NOW GOING ON

The Modernizing Process of the Ancient Municipality.

SOME OLD CUSTOMS

(Copyrighted, 1902, by C. M. Pepper.) cial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

MEXICO, February 3, 1902. Mexico is a land in transformation. Consequently to the stranger it gives the impression of confusion. This is especially true of the capital city. Here the transformation is most apparent, and it is a very inconvenient thing for the visitor as well as for the residents. Great heaps of mortar today were yesterday the massive walls of fine structures which are being torn down in the heart of the city.

For my own part I like better in these Latin cities the older sections, where the habits and customs of past centuries are preserved, and where one can see the civilization that has marked Spanish rule everywhere. Here in Mexico it is not all Spanish, for the Aztec traits have not yielded to the once conquering race nor has the native race disappeared. Its existence is even ob-

trusive.

There is a section of the town where the streets are narrow, where the houses show no signs of modern ideas, and where everything is as it was perhaps fifty or one hun-dred years ago. The old City of Mexico lies there, apparently ignorant of the great new City of Mexico which joins it, and this old town is satisfied in its isolation. Its viviendas, or tenements, swarm with contented poverty. Yet probably not many years will pass until it, too, will find its streets torn up, its buildings torn down and the march of improvements irresistible. In this old part of the town there are also the tram cars, drawn by galloping mules at a gait almost equaling the trolley which now traverses the most of the thoroughfares to the suburbs. The trolley is gaining so fast that within a year probably the mule cars will be gone completely and their drivers, with their big hats, their gaudy belts and their parti-colored breeches, tapering to the heel and instep, like the American dandy of 100 years ago, and the horn which they defiantly blow warning pedestrians to get out of the way, will become only memo-ries of one of the attractive elements of the

The Cathedrals and Churches. Naturally the cathedrals and the churches will remain as monuments to antiquity and to the religious devotion of the Spaniards and their descendants, as well as to the solidity of their architecture. They will be about all there is to remind the visitor that this splendid capital city of Mexico was once one of the most picturesque old towns of the continent. It will be a modern metropolis probably within five years, for the sewerage system already is completed, solving the problem of four centuries by firaining the valley of Mexico through its incuntain wall to the gulf, and asphalt paymountain wall to the guilf, and aspnait pav-ing is rapidly replacing the cobblestones. The debris of the private residences and business blocks, that have been demolished in order to enlarge the Alameda, or public park, which already contains twenty acres, and open the new avenue which is to connect it with the cathedral and national palace, fronting on the other park, known as the Zocalo, will disappear within a few months, because already the foundations the fine new government post office and the government theater which is to take the place of the old opera house that was destroyed to make room for these improve-When this is done Mexico will be almost a new city, perhaps differing from northern cities in preserving some of the old Spanish ideas of solidity and commodi-

As in all semi-Latin towns, there is no distinct residence section, private homes and business blocks being mingled without re-gard to their location, but in some directions, especially out toward the castle of Chapultepec, the private residences are in a degree following the American architec-While the patio is picturesque and pleasant during four or five hours of sun-shine in the middle of the day, during the remainder of the twenty-four hours it lacks all the elements of pleasure. In the winter season it is cold and cheerless, and to the American mind serves no good pur-

The Mexicans themselves think their climate is one of the greatest attractions be-cause it varies so little from one end of the year to the other, the clothes which are suitable for the winter season not being uncomfortable in summer, and vice

Transformation Going On.

As to the transformation going on, an idea of it was given me by the barber who came to the hotel one evening to shave me. "Ah, Senor Americano," he said, "you should have seen Mexico a few years ago. We don't know it ourselves now, there is so much change." "And do the people like the change?" I asked him. "Many of us do," he said, "but some of the people do not; they want everything just as it once was and do not care to be better off, but those of us who think good of what is being done are glad, and we thank God every day for Perfirio Diaz."

I have listened to innumerable tributes to President Diaz since coming to Mexico, from foreigners, both Americans and Europeans, but none so sincere and so feeling as this heard from the Mexican barber, himself one of the mass whose unprogressiveness has been an obstacle to their own advancement. However, that is a subject concerning which it is not my purpose to write at present. The Pasco de la Reforma, or boulevard

to Chapeultepec castle and around its rocky base, always will be one of the attractions which serve to make Mexico a magnificent city. It is only in these later years that the dream of Maximilian has been realized. The summer home of President Diaz and the home of the Mexican West Point, or military academy, the castle of Chapuitepec, rising from its rocky heights, dominates the whole valley. On the Paseo Mexico keeps the great bronze equestrian statue of Carlos IV as a monument to art and not as a tribute to the monarchs of Spain. It preserves the not less impressive group of the Aztec Cuauhtemoc and the warrior chiefs as a tribute to their bravery in resisting Cortez, and as a memorial that the native Indian race in Mexquerors.

Further out is the glorieta, or circle, where the magnificent monument to Mexican independence is being erected. It was only a few weeks ago that President Diaz laid the corner stone with trowel and mor-tar in the presence of diplomatic corps. the delegates to the pan-American confer-ence, the congress and cabinet and other Mexican officials. Among the diplomats present on that occasion was the Marquis mexican officials. Among the diplomats present on that occasion was the Marquis of Prats, Spanish minister to Mexico. President Diaz did not prove himself a very expert bricklayer, and he himself laughed at his own efforts, but though he may be awkward with the trowel and mortar, the world knows that he himself has been the greatest factor in making lasting the cornerstone of the independence of Mexico.

After a time there will be other improvements on the drive to Chapuitepec, but every lover of nature will hope that the garden and the park which surround the castle will not be much improved. There are lakes and walks and driveways, but the cypresses which constitute the forest park are not fitted to become too much the instrument of the landscape gardener. Too much landscape gardening would be like beautifying the snowy summits of the volcanoes Popocatepeti and Ixtaccihusti, or seeking to gild the biue mist which forms in a wavering line along the rim of the mountains that surround the city.

The Sunday Evening Drive.

The Sunday Evening Drive.

All that is rich and fashionable and official in Mexico is seen on a Sunday evening at susset in the drive around Chapuitepec. Here again is the Latin custom. It is round and round, a line of vehicles three

PAIN IN THE BACK?

TO EVERY READER OF THE EVENING STAR WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASES, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS 'FEMALE

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DO NOT KNOW IT UNTIL

THIS SIMPLE TEST WILL TELL:

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle; let it stand for twenty-four hours. If then it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish brick-dust sediment, or if particles or germs float about in it, your kidneys are diseased. This is the supreme moment when you should begin to take Warner's Safe Cure to arrest all these unnatural conditions, for they are the unmistakable symptoms of kidney dis

If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the

Warner's Safe Cure

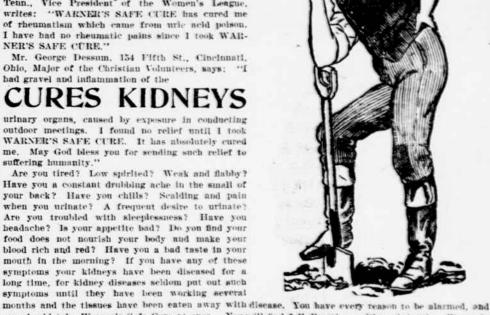
Dr. Leo Vogel, 1123 Pratt Ave., Rogers Park, Ill., says: "I prescribe WARNER'S SAFE CURE and it cures all cases of kidney and bladder troubles and also female weakness; it induces sleep and gently yet vigorously drives the disease out of the system, thus restoring health quickly and per-

Miss Mary Ronark, 38 Thomas Ave., Memphis, Tenn., Vice President of the Women's League, writes: "WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured me of rheumatism which came from uric acid poison I have bad no rheumatic pains since 1 took WAR-NER'S SAFE CURE."

Mr. George Dessum, 154 Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Major of the Christian Volunteers, says: "I bad gravel and inflammation of the

CURES KIDNEYS urinary organs, caused by exposure in conducting outdoor meetings. I found no relief until I took WARNER'S SAFE CURE. It has absolutely cured me. May God bless you for sending such relief to

suffering humanity." Are you tired? Low spirited? Weak and flabby? Have you a constant drubbing ache in the small of your back? Have you chills? Scalding and pain when you urinate? A frequent desire to urinate? Are you troubled with sleeplessness? Have you headache? Is your appetite bad? Do you find your food does not nourish your body and make your blood rich and red? Have you a bad taste in your mouth in the morning? If you have any of these symptoms your kidneys have been diseased for a long time, for kidney diseases seldom put out such symptoms until they have been working several



you should take Warner's Safe Cure at once. You will find full directions with each bottle. Warner's Safe Cure is guaranteed to cure any form of kidney trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, urle acid poison, inflammation of the bladder, rheumatic gout, liver complaint, female weakness and irregular periods (female weakness and irregular periods are caused by kidney disease neglected), too frequent desire to urinate, gravel, stones in the bladder, blood disease, indigestion and hendaches. All these diseases originate in the kidneys. If the kidneys were healthy and strong, so that they could perform their work properly, there would be none of these complaints. WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs; it does not constipate; it is now put up in two regular sizes and is sold by all druggists or direct at

50 Cents and \$1.00 a Bottle.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

WARNER'S SAFE PHLIS Taken with Warner's Safe Cure move the bowels and aid a speeds

loping figures when some driver undertakes to break out of his place. Here the beauty and the fashion of the capital city pass in formal and stately review before one another, while the bands are discoursing music, and they seem to like it without a thought of the monotony which after two or three Sundays comes to impress a visit or three Sundays comes to impress a visitor from the north. Sometimes there are gay Mexican dandies on horseback with their brilliant trappings, who add a little variety to the scene.

A part of the general scheme has been to relieve the congested districts by both breathing places and pleasure grounds with the modernizing of the city, always keeps this in mind. It is one of the things which illustrates that Mexico in its ernment of today is seeking to better the masses of its population and that in spite of themselves they are being benefited. There are also extensions of hospitals asylums and other similar institutions. This is done in a comprehensive and coherent way. The federal government acts in con-junction with the municipality and direct grants of money are made for these im-provements. Peace has infinite possibilities for Mexico. It makes possible miracles of development and improvement. Of course, Mexico is far from coming up to the American idea of enterprise and progress. While there is plenty of activity there is little of the bustle to which we are accustomed in the north. It is one of the characteristics of the commercial classes in all these Latin cities that they manage to much fuss about it, and that is especially true here. The trade and industry of the town flow through its streets and marts and markets like a steady river with a strong current, but rarely with the rush

and the noise which marks the overflow The Burden Bearers.

The men and women of the Indian race and the burros, or donkeys, are still the burden bearers. I did not know how much was carried on their shoulders by the "cargadores" or porters and other laborers until one day I watched a gang of them moving the furniture from a house oppo-When they loaded bureaus, wardrob and other heavy articles on their backs or on barrows like stretchers and started off with them at a fox trot. I got some notion of the part which this human dray-horsing plays in the commerce of the city. enlightenment was given me one day when half dozen of the cargadores came trotting through the streets and up the marble stairways of the hotel, carrying a piano, which was strapped and belted to them, or they have been strapped to it. How they handled it I do not know, but the operation seemed much easier than with us.

The cargadores in handling the city's

traffic are supplemented by the burros, or donkeys, with heavy loads, from a stack of hay to slabs of building stone, thrown across their backs, moving through the streets sometimes in droves and enforcing their own rights of way. Out in the country the burros yet compete with the roll. try the burros yet compete with the railroads as freight carriers, and in town they serve the purpose of trucks and drays. Another custom also is deeply rooted. A fellow-delegate of mine remarked one day as we were driving through the streets in the early afternoon and noticed all the great retail stores with their doors closed and in some cases with the shutters up, that Mexico City would never become a real commercial city until its people got over shutting up their business and taking din-ner at midday. Practically all business is suspended for two hours. However, an

American banker who has been long in the city controverted my fellow-delegate's po-sition. "It is one of the things," he said, "which experience has taught us not to try to reform. We do as much business here proportionately as in Chicago or New York and our hours are as long or longer, but we have found that we can do our work better by this midday rest. It is really a help instead of a hindrance to business, and it saves the tremendous rush which is necessary in the north in order to crowd the day's work into a few hours. So you see there is just that much human energy saved and you don't hear of men going to pieces through nervous prostration. The Mental Atmosphere. I have been writing of the city in it

physical aspects and the change going on but there is something in the mental atmosphere which gives even a better idea of this transformation, not only as it relates to the capital, but to the whole country of Mexico. It seems to me as though I were in the new west in the days of the early development, when its great possibilities were just beginning to be appreciated. The talk one hears everywhere is of railroad building, mining, development, lands, new manufacturing enterprises and the like. It is not simply boom talk, but is a reflection of what is happening throughout the country. The newspapers are filled with it. In one section it is tropical plantations, whose possibilities are just being realized. In another part it is the mines which are being exploited, and now there is also the exploitation of all fields. The mental atmosphere of the oil field is not necessarily a symptom of industrial development. It may be excluded and still one would breathe this spirit of enterprise and of Mexico. It seems to me as though

Headache

theater, church, lecture, ball, or other public place—take a Pain Pill with

prevent headache. Pain Pills give immediate relief from headache and all pain. Pain Pills positively do not con-

Take Pain Pills as directed. You'll find them harmless.

tain opiates of any kind.

Pain Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to help you. "Have used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills four years for " adache and neuralgia, and consider them cheap,

onvenient, certain. I always use them when going to theaters or other public places."-HANFORD B. PORTER, Bridgeport, Conn.

25 doses of Pain Pills 25 cents. the opening of an epoch of industrial and

agricultural development.
CHARLES M. PEPPER.

BIG FIRE AT HORTON, KAN.

Two Men Lose Their Lives - Damage A dispatch from Horton, Kan., last night says: Fire in the big car works of the Rock Island railroad this afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of a quarter million deliars' worth of

property. The dead: P. H. McKeon, president of the board of education.

W. H. Davis, the oldest employe of the The fire broke out at 4 o'clock, in the hair-sorting room of the cabinet department, and spread so rapidly that the em ployes on the second floor and in Superintendent Studer's office barely escaped with their lives, many of them being slightly injured. The walls of the car shops fell twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. The loss on the building is \$50,000 machinery, \$100,000; material, \$100,000. The engine house was destroyed, but the new \$75,000 boiler plant was saved.

The buildings, machinery and material saved are valued at \$2,000,000. The company will rebuild the car shops at once. McKeon lost his life in trying to save Davis. It was thought that all the 300 employes had got out of the burning building safely, when the absence of Davis, a prominent member of the working force, was noticed. McKeon, a spectator, against the advice of his friends, made an effort to rescue the workman. McKeon ran into the burning building, but in a few moments returned without Davis. McKeon's heroic effort cost him his life, as he died from the effects of inhaling smoke. Davis and McKeon were prominent in Horton. At a late hour tonight, after the fire was under control, the early estimate of \$250,-

All-Negro Towns.

The establishment of all-negro towns here and there in this state is not a movement to be regretted. Give the negroes a chance to learn self-government and better citizenship. They may not acquire the additional knowledge in the conduct of the new allnegro towns, but such towns will at any rate satisfy any longing they may have in

An all-negro town will operate to lessen race friction, and anything which does that must be considered helpful. A negro who cannot "get along" in a white town can fall back to an all-negro town, and perhaps after a while a negro that the whites cannot "stand" can be sent, practically speaking, to a town made up of his own race.

If such towns should prove to be helpful and popular, an extension of the idea to rural districts may become desirable. A school district or rural neighborhood may be formed on a like basis. This would involve the purchase of a number of small adjoining farms until a neighborhood had enough children to fill a school building. No doubt this would be more satisfactory than an all-negro town, for in the former the negroes would be proprietors and therefore employers of their own labor, whereas, in an all-negro town, like Douglas or Booker City, men must go outside among white employers to find employment. The

000 loss was confirmed.

that direction, and perhaps will lead on to better citizenship. It may lead to more voters, for some at least of the citizens will become possessed of property worth for taxation purposes \$300.

An all-negro town will operate to lessen

Alberts, with the Krugersdorp commando, was within reach. Major Leader reached Alberts' laager at dawn.

The Boer horses stampeded under pompom fire, and 7 Boers were killed and 131 captured. The captured included Commandant Alberts. The Scottish Horse, who took the fasin part in the affair, behaved with great gallantry. The British loss consisted of an officer and a few men wounded. The whole Krugersdorp commando has been accounted for.

The correspondent says that Col. Kekewich has scarcely 300 mounted men, and is receiving no aid in his operations in the

SENATE IS OPPOSED OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE MEXICO'S PROGRESS

DAMSH WEST INDIES.

The recent-favorable report by the Sente committee on foreign relations of the treaty for the cession of the islands of the Danish West Indies was accompanied by a written statement made by that committee to the Senate. This report shows that during the year 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$568,945, and that during the same period the exportation from the United States amounted to \$624,-.524. The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago, and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to part with them for \$15,000,-000. Secretary. Seward offered \$7,500,000, which was declined. He afterward agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose. At that time Denmark insisted that the consent of the people of the islands should be formally given before the sale should be consummated, and when the vote was taken there were only 23 out of a total of over 1,200 ballots against the ces-If Indian territory and Oklahoma had sion. When the treaty was returned to the Senate of the United States it was tied

"These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or commercial. St. Thomas is the natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or northern South America. These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Carbbean sea, and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be con-structed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They are of first importance in con-nection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon and with our control of the Windward Passage. In view of the isthmian canal and European settlements in South America every additional

Explanation also is made of the pledges of this government to protect the conces-Indian Panama Telegraph Company and

life of the grant.

nection with the St. Croix Sugar Company." LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING.

WONDERFIL SKIN GRAFTING.

Chicago Boy Has Almost a New Hide A dispatch from Chicago to the New York World says: After five months of wonderful surgery and careful nursing, in which time many records for skin grafting have been surpassed, a five-year-old Chicago boy. Marion Weaver, has had his little body

receiving no aid in his operations in the country overrun by the Boers under De la country overrun by the Boers under D